

WEBSTER AND MONEY

THE GREAT DANIEL WAS CARELESS IN FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

He Troubled Himself Little About What He Owed or About What Others Owed Him—The Way the Famous Orator Charmed His Creditors.

As often as nature makes a demigod out of a man she tacks on to him some badge of infirmity, some sign or token by which the less favored of the race may know that he is not absolutely removed from them, but is, in certain ways, co-bearer with them in common humanity.

The "godlike Daniel," expounder of the constitution and father of the sentiment of American nationality, whose eloquence the "appliance of listening senators" did command, was mighty careless about his financial obligations, seldom troubling himself about what he owed or about what others owed him.

The late Erasmus Corning and Webster were warm friends, and thereby is explained the fact that once upon a time Mr. Corning indorsed Mr. Webster's note for a considerable amount.

As things go in this world notes must sooner or later come due, and when a particular note reached maturity went to protest. But Webster was the "great expounder," and the firm, not wishing to embarrass him, paid it.

Time passed, and when it was supposed that Webster's financial condition was improved Mr. Corning was prevailed upon by the firm to ask Webster if he could make it convenient to liquidate the claim.

In answer to Corning's letter Webster sent a note abounding in apologies for the trouble he had put his friend to, and wound up with a most cordial invitation to the gentleman to visit him, when he would probably be in a position to pay him, or, at least, to give him some sort of satisfactory security.

Corning accepted the invitation and went to see the expounder.

In due time Corning returned home, delighted and charmed with his visit to Marshfield.

Entertaining his partners with enthusiastic accounts of the great statesman's hospitality and with descriptions of the various incidents of his visit, Corning forgot to say a word about the main object of the visit.

Finally, after Corning had exhausted himself in describing the good time he had had, a member of the firm broke in with the remark, "Well, I suppose Mr. Webster was highly pleased to be able to pay the note."

"Highly pleased to pay the note?" responded Corning. "He didn't pay any note. He not only did not pay the note, but he so charmed and delighted me that he got me to sign another note for him for \$5,000, and I am thankful that he did not ask me to make it \$10,000, for I don't think I could have refused to grant his request."

An old Bostonian who knew Webster well told me some years ago the following story:

A Portsmouth (N. H.) tailor had a bill against Webster for several hundred dollars. When Webster was elected United States senator, the tailor went down to the "Hub" to see him about his bill, thinking that he was then in a fair frame of mind to pay it.

When the Portsmouth man got to Boston, Webster was holding a levee, at which were gathered the most distinguished men of the nation.

Presenting himself at the door, the tailor was denied admission on the ground that Mr. Webster was engaged with affairs of state and could not be disturbed.

The tailor sent up his card, which Webster on seeing saw that he owed the gentleman to be ushered into his presence.

Receiving the man with a cordial hand shake and a look of supreme benignity, Mr. Webster introduced him, one by one, to the illustrious company, dined him and wine him, and in the course of time the guests, including the Portsmouth man, departed.

Upon reaching home the tailor was asked if he got the money for his bill. "Money for my bill, the mischief?" he replied. "Mr. Webster treated me like a lord, introduced me to more big folks than I ever saw before in all my life, and do you suppose I could have the heart to mention that bill to him?"—New York American.

A Punctual Artist.
One well known and decidedly artistic quality of Lord Leighton was his punctuality. He was once in Damascus, and was urged to remain there, but he declined. His reason was that he had to be in London on a certain day because he had made an engagement with his model. A friend was anxious to learn whether Lord Leighton had actually kept this engagement, and he found that when the artist was ascending the staircase straight from Damascus the model was knocking at the door of the studio.

His Weakness.
"Alas," confessed the penitent man, "in a moment of weakness I stole a carload of brass fittings."
"In a moment of weakness?" exclaimed the judge. "Goodness, man! What would you have taken if you had yielded in a moment when you felt strong?"—Judge.

Contradictory.
Jack—You should have seen Miss Waldo. Her eyes flashed fire, and Arthur—That's funny. You said a moment ago that she froze you with a glance.

Judge thyself with a judgment of sincerity and thou wilt judge others with a judgment of charity.—Mason.

HANDLING MEN.

Directing Others in Business Demands Tact and Ability.

Business men often fail because they do not know how to handle men. They can do their own work all right, but they are failures when it comes to directing others. They lack tact, diplomacy.

Many men antagonize others; they lack patience, lose temper, fly to pieces over little things. And no man is a good leader who cannot control himself.

A great many business men seem to think that it takes a deal of driving, scolding, fault finding, to get the best out of others. It is, however, just the opposite. Employees never stir up their best in response to forcing methods.

I know a young man who promises to be a leader in his line who is as quiet and gentlemanly in his methods as a modest woman. He never raises his voice, never gets angry. When an employee needs correcting, instead of scolding or nagging he sits right down and shows him or her just how to do the thing. He tries to help them out of their difficulty, not to confuse them. He does not need to scold, because everybody respects him, admires him and knows that he is always trying to do the fair thing, to give a square deal, that he wants only what is just right and there is nothing arbitrary in his methods.

The result is he does not need to storm around his establishment and use abusive, profane language. He knows there is a stronger force, a better way than that. The result is that he has perfect discipline.

Not one would think of taking advantage of him or trying to deceive him, because he is so kind, square, true.

I know another man in business near by him who adopts just the opposite method. He storms and swears, scolds, nag, goes through his establishment like a bull through a china shop, making everybody feel mean and disagreeable. Nobody respects him. His rules by brute force, keeping everybody cowed and afraid of him. They obey him in order to avoid a scene or for fear they will lose their positions. If an office boy or stenographer makes a little mistake he will go all to pieces, fly into a rage and make it very uncomfortable for everybody about him.

People waiting in the outer office often hear loud talking and most abusive language in his private office. But he is not nearly as successful as his quiet, unobtrusive neighbor.

He never thinks of recognizing one of his employees on the street.

The other man always lifts his hat to the bluntest girl in his employ and has a pleasant smile for everybody, because he feels an interest in everybody and they all love him.—Success.

The Vision of Insects.

A notable fact about the vision of insects and one which it may be supposed must largely influence their view of the external world is the number of facets or lenses in compound eyes. A German naturalist, K. Leinemann, has been painstaking enough to count the number of facets in the eyes of no fewer than 150 species of beetle. He finds that in the same species and sex the number increases with the size of the body. There is usually no permanent difference between the sexes as to the number of facets. Occasionally, however, the difference is marked, as in the case of Lamprolyta splendens, in which the male has 2,500 and the female 300. One species is noted which has the extraordinary number of 74,000 facets in its eye. The number of facets is greater in the rapidly moving active forms than in the more sluggish species.—Philadelphia Record.

Classical and Romantic Music.

Classical composers are those of the first rank who have developed music to the highest pitch of perfection in its formal side, and, in obedience to generally accepted laws, preferring aesthetic beauty, pure and simple, over emotional content, refusing to sacrifice form to characteristic expression. Romantic composers are those who have sought their ideas in other regions and striven to give expression to them, irrespective of the restrictions and limitations of form and the conventions of law-composers with whom, in brief, content outweighs manner.—How to Listen to Music, Krebbs.

Preserving Leather.

Leather goods, if their appearance is to be preserved, should not be kept in places that are too dry, as the leather will crack. Nor in damp places that will make it moldy. To freshen leather chair seats, traveling bags, book covers, etc., that have become shabby or spotted, rub them with the well beaten white of an egg. Sole leather bags are best cleaned by using ordinary russet shoe polish, cleaning them in the same way that shoes are cleaned.

The Social Whirl.

Fair Hostess—I want you to take that lady over there by the door in to dinner. My husband says she is a bit of an old tramp, but as she has money one of his greatest friends has just married her for it, and we must be nice to her. Guest—I am sorry, but you see, I am the particular friend who married her.

A Retailer's Opinion.
Mrs. Style—Mrs. Cash has a great deal of embonpoint. Mrs. Parvane—Then if she has a good deal of it, I know she got it cheap.—Baltimore American.

Life insurance was invented by Pascal, whose "theory of probabilities" and "law of averages" still govern the business.

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August 10, 1906.

ESTATE OF PIERRE T. BETTS,
deceased.
Pursuant to the order of George E. Russell, Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made on the application of the undersigned, executor of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the undersigned under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.
ANNIE T. BETTS,
SOLICITOR AND MARTIN, Executors.

August 11, 1906.

ESTATE OF MARTIN GACHERKA,
deceased.
Pursuant to the order of George E. Russell, Surrogate of the County of Essex, this day made on the application of the undersigned, temporary administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber.
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